JPRS 78334

19 June 1981

West Europe Report

No. 1768

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 78334

19 June 1981

WEST EUROPE REPORT

No. 1768

CONTENTS

ENERGY ECONOMICS

ITALY

Parliamentary Bill on Curbing Energy Consumption
(RASSEGNA PETROLIFERA, 20 Mar 81)..... 1

ECONOMIC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'National Egotism' Seen Prevailing Over EEC Spirit
(Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb; LE MONDE, 15 May 81)..... 15

GREECE

Premier Announces Measures on Behalf of Farmers
(I VRADYNI, 11 May 81)..... 18

UNITED KINGDOM

UK-USSR Commission Resumes Trade Talks
(THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, 22, 30 May 81)..... 22

Talks in London, by Roland Gribben
Commission Broadcast Jammed, by David Adamson

POLITICAL

CYPRUS

TUP Will Participate in Elections
(BOZKURT, 6 Apr 81)..... 24

Baykara Holds Talks With TFSC Leaders
(BOZKURT, 21 Apr 81)..... 25

GREECE

Profile on Secretary General KKE-Interior Published
(AKROPOLIS, 10 May 81)..... 27

ITALY

UIL Republicans Disavow Mission to Libya
(QUOTIDIANO AUSI, 1, 4 Apr 81)..... 33

UIL Delegation Visits Libya
UIL's Republican Contingent

MILITARY

ITALY

Problem of Land for Military Use Tackled
(L'UNIONE SARDA, 1 May 81; L'UMANITA, 14 May 81)..... 35

Sardinian Regional Council Debate
Defense Undersecretary Interview
National Conference Conclusions

GENERAL

GREECE

Yened Administrative Status Reconsidered
(EXORMISI, 10 May 81)..... 43

PARLIAMENTARY BILL ON CURBING ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Rome RASSEGNA PETROLIFERA in Italian 20 Mar 81 pp 248-252

[Text] We are below reproducing the text of the DDL [Draft Bill] entitled "Standards on Holding Energy Consumption Down, on the Development of Renewable Energy Sources, and the Operation of Electric Power Plants Running on Fuels Different From Hydro-Carbons." This text is the result of the combination of DDL's Nos 655-1/2, 15, 284, 294, 319, 1016, and 1203, as amended and passed by the Senate and forwarded, along with No 2383, on 16 March, to the Chamber's Industry Committee for legislative processing and final passage.

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. This law promotes and encourages--also in line with the energy policy of the EEC--the containment of energy consumption and the use of renewable energy sources in all final consumption sectors also through coordination between the phases of applied research, demonstrative development, and industrial production.

For the purpose of this law, renewable or equivalent energy sources are considered to be the following: the sun, the wind, water-power energy from minor canal diversions and storage facilities used for irrigation or drinking-water purposes, low-temperature and shallow-depth geothermal resources, the tides, wave motion and the conversion of organic vegetal and nonvegetal wastes or vegetal products. The following are furthermore considered to be renewable energy sources: heat that can be recovered in electric energy generation plants, in the smoke discharged or from thermal plants and industrial processes, and the other forms of energy that can be recovered in these plants or processes.

The use of such sources is considered to be of public interest and public utility.

Article 2. In the content of the national energy program, the minister of industry, of commerce, and of crafts--in the light of the proposals coming from other administrations concerned and from the interregional commission referred to in Article 13, Law 281 of 16 May 1970--has prepared a 5-year program to promote the development of technologies for the utilization of renewable energy sources as well as the development of industrial initiatives for the production and employment of plants, systems, and components for the use of such sources.

On proposal of the minister for coordination of initiatives for scientific and technological research, the above program is made up of a 5-year research plan in the energy sector. To prepare this plan, an expenditure of 300 million lire has been authorized for the year 1981, to be included in the estimated budget expenditures of the Ministry of the Treasury.

The program as well as the above-mentioned research plan must, within 6 months after the entry into force of this law, be submitted to the CIPE (Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning) to which the necessary updating measures must also be submitted each year for approval.

The action plans of the other government agencies and public entities concerned are coordinated with the above-mentioned program and plan.

Article 3. Following approval of the above-mentioned program and plan, the CIPE shall, within 3 months, on proposal of the minister of industry, commerce, and craft, taking into account the finalized programs of the sector adopted under the provisions of Law No 675, dated 12 August 1977, including the national agricultural planning outline--issue directives for the coordinated employment of all of the public action and incentive-providing instruments designed to promote the containment of energy consumption and the development of energy sources mentioned in Article 1, above.

Article 4. Within 6 months following the entry into force of this law, the minister of public works, in coordination with the minister of industry, commerce, and crafts, and after comment from the National Research Council and the National Nuclear Energy Committee, shall issue norms, also within the context of the indications and priorities contained in Law No 457, dated 5 August 1978, to spell out general technical-design criteria and housing construction standards in the contract housing construction sector and in public and private housing construction to facilitate the use of renewable energy sources and the saving and recovery of energy also in existing buildings.

For this same purpose, the minister of agriculture and forestry shall--in concert with the minister of industry, commerce, and crafts, after obtaining comments from the National Research Council, the National Nuclear Energy Committee, and the regions--issue standards also within the priority framework of Law No 984, dated 27 December 1977, in order to spell out the general and technical and design criteria for agricultural, animal-husbandry, and forestry facilities that would promote the use of renewable energy sources and savings and recovery of energy also in existing buildings.

The minister of industry, commerce, and crafts, within the same period of 6 months, shall see to it that directives are issued to hold energy consumption down with relation to heating and air conditioning of industrial buildings, not included in Law No 373 of 30 April 1976.

The standard to be issued shall also make reference to the recommendations of the EEC on this matter.

Article 5. In order to obtain data relative to the use of solar energy and other renewable energy sources and the contribution of these sources to meeting the country's energy needs, the minister of industry, commerce, and crafts shall provide for an annual survey whose results shall be communicated to Parliament under the provisions of Article 21, below.

Article 6. The production of electric energy by means of plants using the renewable energy sources mentioned in Article 1, above, is not subjected to the reservation ordered in support of ENEL [National Electric Power Agency] by virtue of Article 1, Law 1643, dated 6 December 1962, and the authorizations provided by the standards issued on the matter of nationalization of electric energy, on the condition that the capacity of these plants not exceed 3,000 kw.

The generation of electric energy by means of combined electricity and heat plants with a capacity of no more than 3,000 kw shall not be subjected to the reservation provided in support of the ENEL in Article 1, Law 1643, dated 6 December 1962, and the authorizations provided for by that same law and by Article 211 of the Single Law on Water Bodies and Electric Power Plants, approved through Royal Decree No 1775, dated 11 December 1933.

The subjects providing for the installation of plants mentioned in the preceding paragraph are obligated to report these facts to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Crafts, to the ENEL, and the the Technical Office of Manufacturing Taxes which is competent for the particular territory.

When plants managed by communities, provinces, and their consortiums and companies are involved, the capacity limits are determined by the heat generating requirements.

The surplus of electric energy resulting from this effort shall be turned over to the ENEL under the conditions established by the Interministerial Committee on Prices.

When such plants are supplied with energy sources different from those mentioned in Article 1, above, authorization is required from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Crafts, providing such plants exceed a capacity of 3,000 kw.

Article 7. In compliance with urban development standards, as well as artistic-historical and environmental protection requirements in force. The provisions in Article 9 (free concession) of Law 10, dated 28 January 1977, spelling out standards for land build up capabilities, shall be applied to new plants, facilities, projects, and installations dealing with the forms of energy mentioned in this law and designed for the conservation and saving of energy in general.

Similar actions concerning existing buildings are equated for all intents and purposes to the special handling provided for in articles 31 and 48, Law No 457, dated 5 August 1978, spelling out standards for residential housing construction.

The installation of solar and heat-pump plants, intended only for the production of hot air and hot water for existing buildings and in attached private free spaces, shall be considered an extension of the water-sanitary system already in operation and shall therefore not be subjected to any specific authorization.

The provisions in this article are applicable to all construction projects after 1 January 1977, unless otherwise regulated.

In case of actions involving commonly-held portions of buildings designed to hold down the thermal energy consumptions of the buildings themselves and designed likewise for the use of renewable energy sources, the pertinent decisions adopted by a simple majority of the 1/1,000 shares present at the meeting shall be considered valid, also if they repeal anything that may have been established in the condominium regulations.

Chapter II. Contributions and Incentives

Article 8. To provide an incentive for the implementation of initiatives aimed at holding primary energy consumption down and developing the use of energy sources mentioned in Article 1, above, for the air conditioning of spaces, also designed for industrial, crafts, commercial, tourist, sports, and agricultural use, and regarding the production of hot utility water or water intended for sports facilities, an expenditure of 160 billion lire is hereby authorized, to be broken down as follows: 120 billion lire in 1981 and 40 billion lire in 1982.

The total amount of 160 billion lire, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall be distributed among the regions according to the criteria spelled out by the CIPE, following comment obtained from the interregional commission mentioned in Article 13, Law No 281, dated 13 May 1970, within 3 months following the entry into force of this law.

Capital account contributions may be granted--and charged against this sum--to the extent of 30 percent of the documented investment spending and up to a limit of 30 million lire for each of the following actions:

(1) For actions aimed at the insulation of existing buildings, to be put in according to the technical rules spelled out in the attached table;

(2) For actions aimed at the replacement of heat generators in operation with new generators meeting the requirements, spelled out in Law No 373, dated 30 April 1976, concerning standards for holding energy consumption down for heating purposes in buildings;

(3) For actions aimed at the adoption of equipment permitting the coverage of no less than 30 percent of the annual heat requirement of the plant involved in the above action and considered within the limits of Law No 373, dated 30 April 1976, Decree-Law No 68, dated 17 March 1980, as converted, with modifications, into Law No 178, dated 16 May 1980, using renewable energy sources or heat pumps.

(4) For actions aimed at the adoption of equipment for the combined generation of electric energy and heat;

(5) For actions aimed at the adoption of thermostat devices for the regulation of temperature in individual premises and for heat counting, where not provided for in the norms now in force;

(6) For actions aimed at equipping buildings with smokestacks designed to permit the adoption, in the individual apartments, of heating stoves and water heaters running on fuel.

On proposal of the president of the regional board, the amount of the contribution may--based on a decree justified by the minister of industry, commerce, and crafts--be increased up to five times, remaining within the limits of 30 percent of the documented investment spending.

The provisions contained in Article 23, Law No 392, 27 July 1978, concerning rules on urban building leases, shall apply as of the entry into force of this law in case the lessor of the urban building should undertake steps included among those mentioned in the third paragraph.

Article 9. The regions and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, in whose territories actions mentioned in the preceding article are undertaken, are hereby empowered to request the contributions mentioned in that same article, on demand of interested subjects, and within the limits of the allocations assigned to them. The region may, in turn, delegate this authority to the province, the community, or competent community consortiums.

In case the allocation assigned to the region is less than the contributions requested, the demand shall be made in consideration, primarily, of the effects of the action upon the quantity of primary energy saved, for each unit of capital investment, after the action has been completed.

For actions designed to equip buildings with smokestacks, as mentioned in the third paragraph of the preceding Article 8, the pertinent requests shall be met on a priority basis up to 10 percent out of the total allocation assigned to the region.

During the month of February of every year, the region shall report to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Crafts detailed data concerning contributions requested in its territory during the preceding year.

The demand for contributions must be submitted prior to the start of work; interested parties must attach to the application a report from a registered engineer or from a professional body, showing conformity of the planned action with the provisions of this law and an estimate of the spending volume as well as the security and the measures provided for regular maintenance and correct operation of the facilities and plants included in the particular action.

Upon request, based on a decree of the president of the board or the mayor, issued in accordance with a board resolution, the territorial entity shall provide experts for technical services and inspections considered necessary and shall, within 60 days, report to the interested party the acceptance of the application for benefits mentioned under Article 8.

For purposes of liquidation, upon completion of work, it shall be necessary to submit documentation on spending actually incurred for the particular project, as well as a favorable technical report, if prescribed by the laws in force.

On the basis of the contribution adopted, it shall be possible to grant advance payments during the course of work and such payments shall be guaranteed by surety, bank, or insurance policies, issued by institutes accepted by the requesting entity.

Article 10. In order to hold primary energy consumption down and to provide an incentive for the use of energy sources mentioned in Article 1, above, in the agriculture sector and in the industrial sector, it shall be possible to grant contributions on interest or 10-year loans, adopted by medium-term credit institutions, for the purpose of financing actions designed--through the construction of fixed plants, systems, or components--to reduce consumption or to bring about a recovery of energy in any form; it shall be possible to extend contribution coverage to those initiatives which, regarding plants or parts of plants included in the particular project, are aimed at a saving of no less than 10 percent of the initial consumption of hydrocarbons and electric energy, for both general services and for industrial or processing operations; in determining the consumption prior to or after the particular project, in case the project itself involves variations in the consumption of hydrocarbons and electric energy, 1 kg of hydrocarbons shall be considered equivalent to 4 kwh of electric energy. Initiatives consisting in the addition of new plants or parts of autonomous plants, compared to those existing in advance, whose function it is to recover energy in any form or to use renewable energy forms mentioned in Article 1, above, shall in any case be capable of being covered by the contribution.

A contribution of 50 percent, with a limit of 300,000 lire, shall in any case be granted regarding consultant service expenditures aimed at saving energy.

For the purposes mentioned here in this article, an allocation limit of 80 billion lire shall be granted for the year 1981 and a limit of 40 billion lire shall be granted for the year 1982.

The contributions mentioned in the preceding paragraph may not exceed the limit of 1 billion lire for each of the above-mentioned initiatives.

The regions and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, in whose territory the actions provided for in this article are undertaken, are authorized to request the contributions on demand of interested subjects and within the limits of the allocations assigned to them.

If the allocation assigned to the region is less than the contributions requested, the application shall be handled by considering, primarily, the effects of the action upon the quantity of primary energy saved, for each unit of invested capital, following the completion of the action.

The demand for credit shall be submitted to one of the credit institutes authorized to handle medium-term loans.

For the purpose of granting loans to subjects covered by this article, the loan institution, which received the application, shall--after having considered the amount of financing that can be allowed--forward to the region the application for contribution to interest, the extract of the office action, and a justified report.

The interest contribution shall be determined regarding the individual operations by the president of the regional board while a suitable technical report shall be made to document the fact that the action corresponds to the above-mentioned purposes and requirements so that the interest rate, including all additional borrowing and expenditures, charged to the operator, may be equal to one-half of the reference rate determined under the provisions of Article 20, Decree of the President of the Republic No 902, dated 9 November 1976.

For the purpose of liquidation, following completion of work, it shall be necessary to submit documentation as to spending connected with the particular project, plus a favorable technical report if prescribed by the laws in force.

Advance payments may be made against the contribution during the work as such, guaranteed by surety, banking, or insurance policies, issued by institutes accepted by the requesting entity.

As an alternative to the above provisions, it shall be possible to allow capital account contributions up to 25 percent of the estimated spending with a limit of 1 billion lire for projects in pursuit of the purposes mentioned in the first paragraph, above.

Exercising the functions delegated to it under this law, the region may avail itself of the services of technical offices and agencies of the federal government under the provisions of Article 107, Decree of the President of the Republic No 616, dated 24 July 1977.

In case the regional agencies do not exercise the delegated functions mentioned in this article, for a period of more than 2 years, the cabinet, on proposal of the minister of industry, commerce, and crafts, shall order the execution of the pertinent actions by way of substitution of the regional administration.

During the month of February of each year, the region shall report to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Crafts, detailed data on the contributions requested in its territory during the preceding year. The total allocation of 120 billion lire, mentioned in the third paragraph, above, shall be distributed among the regions according to the criteria spelled out by the CIPE, following comment from the interregional commission mentioned in Article 13, Law No 281, dated 16 May 1970, within 3 months following the entry into force of this law.

Article 11. An expenditure of 5 billion lire is authorized, at the rate of 3 billion lire in 1981 and 1 billion lire in 1982 and 1983, to grant the communities or their consortiums, both directly and through their companies and enterprises, as well as to industries and their consortiums, permanently committed funds for technical-economic feasibility studies or projects calling for the execution of civilian, industrial, or mixed plants, for the production, recovery, transportation, and distribution of heat deriving from joint generation or from the use of renewable energy sources, as specified in Article 1 of this law.

Plants involved in the internal utilization of a single industrial establishment are excluded from these benefits.

The contribution i granted on the basis of a decree of the minister of industry, commerce, and crafts, within a maximum limit of 50 percent of the anticipated spending volume, up to a maximum of 50 million lire, for technical-economic feasibility studies, and 300 millions for execution projects, provided the study is carried out according to the directives issued by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Crafts, and provided the plant reveals the following minimum characteristics:

The capacity of the heat distribution network, required for utility purposes, must be greater than 20 MW_t;

The installed electric power for joint generation must be equal to at least 10 percent of the thermal capacity required by the users;

If renewable energy sources are used, the thermal capacity must be equal to at least 10 MW_t.

An expenditure of 120 billion lire is furthermore authorized at a rate of 70 billion lire in 1981 and 25 billions for 1982 and 1983 each, in order to grant capital account contributions to the subjects mentioned in the first paragraph, above, who may undertake initiatives involving construction or development of plants mentioned in the first paragraph of this article.

The contribution is granted within a limit of 30 percent of the total anticipated spending, based on a decree of the minister of industry, commerce and crafts.

The contribution application must be backed up by a technical-economic feasibility study and by pertinent technical specifications.

The manner of requesting contributions, the technical specifications required for the completion of feasibility studies and execution projects, the rules concerning guarantees for regular operation and correct maintenance of plants promoted as part of this effort, as well as the criteria for estimating the financing requests shall be spelled out in an appropriate decree by the minister of industry, commerce, and crafts, to be issued within 60 days following the publication of this law.

To finance the share being borne by the communities and their consortiums, they shall be authorized to take out loans with the Deposit and Loan Fund and with other authorized institutions. The guarantees are assumed provisionally by the government up to the time the plants themselves go into operation. For this purpose it is possible to postpone the start of amortization which shall include the first installment on the pre-amortization interest. Thereafter, the communities and their consortiums shall have to release the payment authorization within the limit of one-third of the earnings anticipated for the particular project. The minister of industry, commerce, and crafts may ask the ENEL to include, in the blueprints for the electric power plants, systems for releasing heat, authorizing the transport and sale of heat produced, also outside the area of the plant and up to a link-up point with the distribution network, also in existing power plants.

Article 12. An expenditure of 41 billion lire is authorized, broken down into 30 billion lire in 1981 and 11 billion lire in 1982, to grant capital account

contributions to the enterprises and their consortiums which build demonstration plants for use of energy sources mentioned in Article 1, above, also in the agricultural sector, or prototypes of products or devices with low specific energy consumption, or products capable of suitably using energy sources replacing hydrocarbons or reducing electric power consumption.

The contribution is granted within a limit of 30 percent of the documented spending volume, based on a decree of the minister of industry, commerce, and crafts, in accordance with the CIPE ruling. Furthermore, 10 percent of the allocated sum shall be reserved for the construction of crafts enterprises and their consortiums.

Article 13. An expenditure of 50 billion lire is authorized, broken down into 30 billion lire in 1980 and 20 billion lire in 1981 for the grant of capital account contributions for initiatives aimed at the:

(1) Reactivation of hydroelectric power plants using concessions of small canal derivations under the provisions of Law No 7, dated 24 January 1977, which had been discontinued or whose operation had been suspended prior to the entry into force of this law;

(2) Construction of new plants or expansion of existing plants using concessions of small water derivation canals.

The contributions mentioned in this article may be granted to subjects which produce or intend to produce electric energy for their own civilian or industrial purposes.

The application for contributions, backed up by technical-economic data, the financing plan and the maintenance and operations plan, must be submitted to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Crafts, which--after looking into a technical comment prepared by the ENEL and following an opinion as to the feasibility of the expenditure--shall order the grant of the contribution which shall be requested on the basis of a decree, in the course of the work, on the basis of the work's progress status, to a maximum extent of 30 percent of the documented spending volume.

The provisions contained in Article 9, second paragraph, and Article 18, Decree of the President of the Republic No 342, dated 18 March 1965, shall apply to the processing of applications for concessions of hydroelectric derivation projects pertaining to the plants covered in the first paragraph, above.

Article 14. After hearing from the regions, the minister of agriculture and forestry, in concert with the minister of industry, commerce, and crafts, shall prepare an initial national demonstration plan aimed at the development of renewable sources in the agricultural and forestry sector.

An expenditure of 500 million lire is authorized for the preparation of this plan in 1981, to be listed in the budget estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture and forestry.

The following may be granted to provide incentives for the generation of thermal, electrical and mechanical energy from renewable sources in the agriculture sector:

(1) Capital account contributions for the construction of investments aimed at giving agricultural enterprises, both individual and associated, certain equipment capable of producing thermal, electrical, and mechanical energy from renewable sources to the extent of 50 percent of the allowed expenditure, a figure which can be raised to 60 percent for cooperatives;

(2) For the expenditure portion not covered by the contribution mentioned in point (1), above, assistance for the payment of interest on 20-year loans, taken out with the institutions and entities handling agricultural land improvement loans, shall be granted.

The above-mentioned assistance may not exceed the difference between the reference rate and the loan rate for borrowers for agricultural land improvement loans.

An expenditure of 25 million lire is authorized for 1981 and 30 billion lire for 1982 for the purpose of granting contributions as mentioned in point (1), above.

An expenditure of 3 billion lire is authorized for 1981 and 6 billion lire for 1982 to grant contributions mentioned in point (2), above.

For the grant of contributions mentioned in points (1) and (2), above, it is requested that the steps pertinent to the regular maintenance and correct operation of the installed equipment be properly illustrated and documented.

In case the allocations indicated in the above paragraphs should be less than the sum of contributions requested, the application shall be handled by taking primarily into account the effects of the action on the quantity of primary energy saved, for every unit of invested capital, after the action has been completed.

The sums indicated in the above paragraphs to be entered in the budget spending estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry shall be distributed among the regions and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano by the Interministerial Committee on Farm and Food Policy in coordination with the commission mentioned above in Article 4, Law No 984, dated 27 December 1977.

Article 15. An expenditure of 5.5 billion lire is authorized at the rate of 1.8 billion lire in 1981 and 3.7 billion lire in 1982 for the grant of capital account contributions to parties acquiring vehicles with electric battery traction for urban use or running on ethyl or methyl alcohol in a mixture with automotive gasoline, built domestically.

The contribution is granted to the extent of 30 percent of the cost of the vehicle and is given, on request of interested subjects, by the region in whose territory the vehicle is registered.

The region may in turn delegate this authority to the competent province.

To be covered by the contribution, vehicles must first be checked out by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Crafts.

For the grant of the contribution, it is requested that the steps pertaining to regular maintenance and correct operation of installed equipment be properly illustrated and documented.

In case the allocation assigned to the region is less than the contribution requested, the application shall be handled by taking primarily into account the effects of the action on the quantity of primary energy saved, for each unit of capital investment, following the completion of the project.

After hearing from the minister of finance and the minister of agriculture and forestry, the minister of industry, commerce, and crafts shall draw up a demonstration plan for the use of ethyl or methyl alcohol in a mixture with automotive gasoline.

An expenditure of 1 billion lire is set aside for 1981 and 1982, each, to implement this plan which shall run for no less than 2 years.

Article 16. The contributions mentioned in articles 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, above, cannot be combined with similar incentives possibly provided for by other laws covered by the government budget whereas it is possible to combine contributions requested by community organizations, by international or foreign entities or organizations, and by regions or local entities.

Article 17. To those communities, in whose territory ENEL generating plants, running on fuels different from hydrocarbons, are now in operation or are being put into operation, the above-mentioned agency must--upon entry into force of this law --grant a contribution equal to 0.50 lire per kwh of electric energy generated during each solar year by the plants themselves.

For generating plants running partly on hydrocarbons and partly on other fuels, the contribution is correspondingly limited to the quantity of electric energy produced from the use of fuels other than hydrocarbons.

The amount of the contribution shall be varied in proportion to the changes in the average electric energy sales price charged by ENEL, as determined from the consumption balance sheet of the agency itself, said changes being no less than 5 percent. The contribution amount mentioned in this article shall be earmarked by the communities for investments and, on a priority basis, it shall be intended for the promotion and use of renewable energy forms and environmental and ecological protection of the territory.

The president of the regional board shall--together with the interested communities --through a decree of his own, determine a share of the contribution mentioned in this article and in Law No 393, dated 2 August 1975, to be set aside for communities bordering on the community in which the plant is to be installed.

In the case of plants which concern communities extending into the territory of bordering regions, the determination mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made by the interested regions, through mutual understanding.

The ENEL shall grant to the regions--upon entry into force of this law--a contribution equal to 1 lire for every kwh of electric energy generated during each solar

year by the generating plants located in the region itself and exceeding the consumption of users of electric energy supplied by ENEL in the regional territory, referring to that same solar year.

The provisions of the third paragraph of this article shall apply to the contribution mentioned in the above paragraph.

The terms and methods pertaining to the grant of contributions mentioned in this article and their allocation are governed by appropriate agreements between ENEL, the regions, and the interested communities.

These agreements must be stipulated and approved by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Crafts within a period of 90 days following the entry into force of this law, or from the date of the inquiry by the ENEL to the community, where necessary for the use of fuels to which the contributions themselves are being applied.

Chapter III. Miscellaneous and Final Provisions

Article 18. Manufacturers and importers of plants and equipment for the use of energy sources mentioned in Article 1, above, must submit the prototypes for prior inspection by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Crafts which, at their expense, shall perform such tests directly or through properly equipped entities or institutes.

The yield of the plants and equipment mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be indicated on an attached label, as determined during the testing.

Following 12 months after the entry into force of this law, it shall be forbidden to sell to the public any equipment units mentioned in the first paragraph, for which a testing request has not been submitted.

The standards in this article apply also to testing covered by Article 4, Law No 373, dated 30 April 1976.

By 30 April of each year, all enterprises employing more than 1,000 persons, and, during the preceding year, consuming more than 10,000 tep [cons of petroleum equivalent] energy, must report the name of the company officer responsible for energy consumption to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Crafts.

Article 19. Builders of heating units and household appliances, as well as the importers, when equipment produced abroad is involved, must themselves supply the label indicating the average energy consumption and the yield per hour of operation under optimum use conditions.

The categories of equipment items to which the provisions of this article apply shall in each case include the following: equipment for the production of hot water, furnaces, refrigerators and freezers, dishwashers, drum driers, linen ironing machines, burners, boilers, hot-water heaters, and stoves.

The sale, to the public, of equipment items mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, shall be prohibited, if they have not been provided with the proper labels, 12 months after the entiry into force of this law.

Anyone violating the provisions of this article and the preceding article shall be liable to administrative penalty involving the payment of a fine between 500,000 and 2 million lire, except if the act constitutes a crime.

The provisions of articles 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9, Law No 706, dated 24 December 1975, shall apply.

The minister of industry, commerce, and crafts may, through his own decree, order that the labels, mentioned in the first paragraph, contain further indications for the purpose of identifying the energy consumption of each appliance.

Article 20. To disseminate knowledge of the content of this law and the rules concerning energy savings, as well as initiatives which in these sectors are promoted by the EEC, an expenditure of 6.15 billion lire shall be authorized, at the rate of 4 billion lire in 1981 and 2.15 billion lire in 1982.

The sum of 500 million lire, during each FY, shall be reserved for the crafts sector and shall be divided among the regions according to the criteria mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 8; it shall be earmarked primarily for professional updating.

Article 21. The minister of industry, commerce, and crafts, shall report to parliament on the status of implementation of this law during the month of April of each year.

Article 22. The expenditure of 373.6 billion lire, deriving from the implementation of this law for the year 1981, shall be handled through a corresponding reduction in the allocation entered in Chapter 9001 of the budget estimate prepared by the Ministry of the Treasury for that same year, partly using the subheading "Sum To Be Used for the Purpose of Holding Energy Consumption Down."

The sums pertaining to each budget expenditure item are entered, unless otherwise specified in the preceding articles, in the budget expenditure estimates prepared by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Crafts.

The minister of the treasury is authorized, through his own decrees, to make the necessary budget changes.

Table. Technical Rules for Projects Covered by Article 8 for Existing Buildings

Structure to be insulated	The project must involve an increase in the heat resistance of the surface treated amounting to at least $R = a. \Delta t$ (m^2 °C h/kcal), where Δt is the planned heat increase defined in Article 21 of the Decree of the President of the Republic No 1052, dated 28 June 1977, and where "a" is the coefficient indicated thereafter for the various projects
Lower roof	a = 0.1
Patios and porches	a = 0.04
Outside insulating walls	a = 0.04
Hollow insulating walls	No limits
Inside insulating walls	a = 0.04
Double [storm] windows	Authorized for award of incentive only in climatic zones D, E, F, of national territory, as spelled out in the Ministerial Decree of 10 March 1977 and provided the air-tightness of the locks correspond at least to an air permeability of less than 6 m^3/hr per linear meter of joint that can be opened and 20 m^3/hr per square meter of surface that can be opened, corresponding to a pressure difference of 100 Pascal.
Hot-water supply piping	Expenditures for the supply and placement of insulating material (not any possible wall work) authorized for incentive coverage.

5058
CSO: 3104/275

'NATIONAL EGOTISM' SEEN PREVAILING OVER EEC SPIRIT

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 81 pp 1, 39

[Article by Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs: "A European Voice in a World in Crisis"]

[Text] The economic structural crisis which is shaking the West is also sorely testing what we have attained in Europe--the network of ties established during 30 years of constant rapprochement, unification and cooperation among the countries of Western Europe. This unprecedented undertaking, of which we should be justly proud, is today buffeted by national egotism reinforced by necessity. The threats to industry, public finances, currency, and the internal equilibrium of our societies are discouraging to many and this discouragement fosters withdrawal and individual collective egotism. The European model has always been one of hope, but in an environment of discouragement it could disintegrate.

For example, the long discussion over Britain's share of the budget which shook the EEC for over a year should be seen as a warning sign. The British demands were largely met last May by an unsatisfactory compromise resulting from long negotiations. But their demands were based on an exclusively nationalistic reasoning totally alienated from the EEC's philosophy, and the surliness with which they upheld these demands, as well as the at least partial success they obtained, have left a deep impression.

Similar demands are springing up almost everywhere, even in countries such as Germany and Italy, which have long been models of community spirit. Europe was born and has developed because first the leaders, and then their people, were deeply convinced that this undertaking was basically favorable for each of them. Now that times are more difficult and the future uncertain, everyone seems to be watching that the others do not gain an undue advantage from the Community. This feeling, a result of disengagement and crisis, must be counterattacked if the EEC is to survive in the long run.

For the most part, this counterattack should probably come from EEC institutions. The present Commission has a considerable responsibility in this, primarily because in a month it must present proposals on future financing of the EEC budget, the subject at the center of this issue. The elected Parliament, as the embodiment of public opinion, should guard the community spirit against national egotism and should provide a forum for discussions. It can play an important role if it knows how to distinguish the essential from the extraneous.

But aside from actual EEC matters and the organizations of the Treaty of Rome, another area has raised renewed interest for several months. European political cooperation is what Lord Carrington spoke of in Hamburg in November, Mr Genscher in Stuttgart in January, and Mr Colombo in Florence, also in January. And political cooperation was the subject of discussion when the Ministers of Foreign Affairs met in Venio the weekend of 9 May.

Why has there been this renewed interest? Perhaps because during the last 10 years this is the area where the most notable progress in European unity seems to have been made. Perhaps because the governments find the road of intergovernmental cooperation more convenient than that of a supranational Europe and the area of international politics easier than that of industrial renewal. Perhaps also because they foresee that the world of the 1980's will require a greater political cohesion among European countries as they deal with the rest of the world. Whether these reasons are good or bad matters little. To emerge from the doldrums, Europe must move ahead; to emerge from discouragement Europe must succeed, and if success is at the end of the road, then all means are useful.

What can we expect from political cooperation? In 10 years of existence, it has formed among the member states of the EEC a network of contacts and habits of working together, It has enabled the Nine, and now enables the Ten, to present themselves as a group on the diplomatic scene at international conferences, as, at this very moment, for example, at the Madrid Conference on European Security. It has been the basis for a number of joint declarations and for some diplomatic initiatives such as the one President Thorn conducted in the Middle East while Luxemburg was holding the presidency and which Mr Van Der Klauw is continuing today. The EEC members have implemented a means of political cooperation of which they have made a definitely limited, but non-negligeable use. However, this means responded to the needs of the seventies. The coming decade will probably be more demanding, and political cooperation will need to be consolidated and expanded to allow European countries to be heard as a group on a world scene undergoing vast changes.

I see three directions, or three themes, on which Europe should rapidly focus its thoughts and efforts.

The first is that of security. Everyone knows, and it is already being felt, that the eighties will be more dangerous and more tense than the preceding decade. Detente is not dead, but it has been compromised by the constant buildup of the Soviet arsenal and by military activity on several continents.

When security is assured, this issue drops to the backgroud in foreign affairs, but it returns to the forefront when security is compromised. Everything indicates that Europe will have to worry about this; hopefully, they will worry about it as a group. Political cooperation could be the foundation for a European contingent within the Atlantic Alliance, something which has been frequently discussed but never implemented.

Similarly, Europe should initiate a dialogue with the United States which, after a period of doubt and relative effacement, has once again begun to play a role proportional to its power on the world scene. In the past, relations between Europe

as a whole and the United States have been marked by many misunderstandings. The establishment and development of political cooperation increased the possibilities for misunderstanding, and these will inevitably reappear if Europe does not make an effort to establish a basis for a continual transatlantic dialogue, towards which the Americans appear favorably disposed.

Finally, the collective interest of Europe and of the world impels us to place an overriding importance on North-South relations. Like two gladiators in the stadium, the superpowers concentrate on the offensive and defensive ploys of their mutual relations. As possessors of vast territories rich in energy and mineral resources, they are much less dependent on the rest of the world than others. Their very power often causes a fear of excessive dependence in third world countries. Such is not the case of Europe.

History and economy show us that we must spend much effort and imagination establishing a real political dialogue between third world and industrialized countries, which will reflect their actual economic interdependence. We are far from this goal, but Europe more than others has shown some imagination in this area, as evidenced by the stabilizing mechanisms of the Lome agreements and the bases for the Euro-Arab dialogue. This is an approach which should be systematically followed and developed.

Those are three directions in which a dynamic and appropriately structured political cooperation could provide outstanding service to the European community. Action must be taken so that member states initiate moves in this direction in the upcoming months. This can be done without in any way weakening the structure of the Community, whose functioning is more difficult but also more necessary than ever. They can do this together, without accentuating the distinction between small and large states, so that the European voice will be stronger.

In these difficult times, such a European initiative will restore the hope without which even the most justified undertakings can neither last nor succeed.

9720
CSO: 3100/757

PREMIER ANNOUNCES MEASURES ON BEHALF OF FARMERS

Athens I VRADYNI in Greek 11 May 81 p 3

[Text] Larisa--Premier G. Rallis spoke yesterday to exceptionally large and enthusiastic gatherings in Larisa and Trikala, to which he announced a package of measures on behalf of the farmers. These measures were received with great satisfaction by the farmers of Thassalia, but the measures caught the administration's opponents off guard.

Moreover, in a short speech given in passing through Kalambaka, Rallis stressed that if everybody is mobilized the New Democracy Party will receive more than 50 percent of the vote in the impending elections, because it will get votes both from those who did not vote for it in 1977--and who have now changed their minds--and from many of those who refused it their votes in 1974 as well.

His Arrival

Upon arriving in Larisa by air, Premier Rallis was greeted by Minister of Education Taliadouros; the deputy ministers of coordination and agriculture, Souflias and Grammatidis; the deputies Evstratiadis and Kyriakou; the mayor of Larisa, Lambrinakos; the army commander Lieutenant General Vorias; and representatives of the local authorities.

In the afternoon, G. Rallis went by road to Trikala, where he was greeted by the deputies Giannousis, Dervenagas, Papakhristos, and Khatzigiannis.

Thereupon Rallis spoke before an especially close-packed and exceptionally enthusiastic crowd of people in Trikala.

Rallis spent the night yesterday in Kalambaka, and in the morning he returned to Athens via Larisa by air.

Speaking from the balcony of the Larisa nomarchy building at midday yesterday to a massive and enthusiastic gathering of the residents, the premier stressed, among other things:

The Measures

"I recognize the difficulties which those dwelling in the small villages are facing, and for this reason we have decided to adopt two measures. The first one to be effective as of 1 June and the other as of 1 August.

"By means of the first measure, we will decrease the electricity rate charged to farming operations by 30 percent, so that the farmers can irrigate their fields at a lower cost. I believe that this will turn out to be to the benefit of agricultural production, because not only will output increase, but also its cost will decrease.

"The second measure will go into effect on 1 August. With this, we will increase the farmers' pensions by 50 percent.

"Today, these pensions amount to 2,000 drachmas monthly. These 2,000 drachmas will become 3,000 drachmas, and those who have family responsibilities and who now receive 2,750 drachmas per month will receive 3,750 drachmas beginning on 1 August 1981.

The Small Villages

"Aside from this, since we want to get the households of farm retirees to remain in the small villages, we will be giving a separate pension also to the farming woman whose spouse is living, as long as she has reached the legal age for pensioning.

"That is, today in such a household, the husband and wife who have reached the legal age for pensioning are receiving 3,000 drachmas. As of 1 August, they will receive 4,500 drachmas, and thus they will live more comfortably and the villages will benefit as well. In this way, the number of pensioners of the OGA [Farm Insurance Organization] will increase by about 180,000 persons--that is, the number of pensioners will go from the present 570,000 persons to 750,000.

"And this increase in both the number of pensioners and the size of pensions will be a significant extra burden on the budget.

"But we are doing this because we believe that you are a very valuable segment of the Greek populace, and we want to help you to sustain yourselves on the land where you were born and to keep your children near you as well, so that the drain of people to the large cities will stop and a return to our roots will commence.

"You may ask me why we are not giving this increase at the same time as the decrease in the electricity rates, beginning on 1 June. My answer to you is that we are faced with enormous difficulties in drawing up the budget, and this budget could not bear the burden of such an increase if it were paid earlier. As of 1 August, this increase is entirely guaranteed as concerns its financing."

G. Rallis also stressed that the government will continue to work up to the last day of its term of office, without saving itself any pains--but not sacrifices, because monetary sacrifices are not sacrifices by the government. They are sacrifices by everybody.

"I believe," he continued, "that the progress which has been seen in this country in the last 7 years is amazing. We do not perceive it every day, because one gets accustomed to better conditions, just as unfortunately one also gets accustomed to worse conditions as well. But when the day of the elections has arrived, I want you to draw up a balance sheet and to make a

decision without superficial sentimentalities, but only in the interests of the country and nothing else. And I am certain that you will make the correct decision.

"I came to your city," he said, "for two reasons: First, in order to reveal to you summarily the agricultural policy of the government and to ask you, if you approve of it, to help the government, because I believe that the future of Greece depends primarily on the rural population.

"The second reason is personal and sentimental. I lived in your city 42 years ago as a student at the cavalry reserve officers' academy. And from that time I retain the most poignant of memories. Because then the Greek people were in worse circumstances than now. But also at that time we were full of faith and enthusiasm, and we succeeded in bringing Greece to her present status.

Without Fanaticisms

"I am proud," he then stressed, "because with the people of my age we managed to create the better future for our young people. I hope our young people may acquire the same faith that we ourselves had, but with one difference: They should forget the disputes which divided us and which cost so much. If this is done, if they learn from our example, if they avert their eyes from factional fanaticisms, then our young people will be able to create a Greece superior to that which we hand over to them--a Greece which will be in the vanguard in Europe.

"On this day which finds me in your city, my desire is not to remind you of the leader of the party. I am here in order to ask for your cooperation and your help. I came in order to inspire you and to be inspired.

To the Youth

"The time of the elections will come, and then we will be free to judge, to criticize, and to award prizes. Until then, however, up to the time when the elections are proclaimed, I would like to ask the young people especially, regardless of their party alignment, to work on behalf of this country. Because this country does not belong either to us--that is, to the New Democracy--or to the opposition. It is everybody's country. We have an obligation to keep on working, and we cannot criticize the opponent for taking a specific step for the sole reason that it happens to be in power. I repeat that the pre-election period lasts about 1 month. And then the people will have the opportunity to look back on the past and judge those things which have happened. What I hope is that this judgment will be a judgment of rational people and not people who are carried away by momentary enthusiasms or momentary desperation."

The Agricultural Problem

In referring to the agricultural problem, Rallis said that it is difficult to solve this quickly and effectively, because the landholdings are small and because there is an irrigation problem, which is even more acute in Thessalia than elsewhere. The problem of the size of land plots is already being dealt with. The issue of irrigation has begun to be dealt with through the drawing

up of a study, which will cost 250 million drachmas and which will give us the answer concerning how the water of the Akheloos River can be utilized in the best way. "Aside from this, I hope that by 15 August bids will begin to be accepted for the Smokovon dam. Thus, in 1981 a total of 500 million drachmas will be spent for irrigation from undergound sources of water. This program will come to an end in 1982. Much money will be invested for carrying out these projects. However, we have the opportunity to allocate this money for the first time, because our participation in the EEC allows us to directly subsidize these programs and finance them at a low interest rate.

Benefits from the EEC

"Beginning in 1980," continued Rallis, "this has allowed us to grant very substantial, high increases in the prices for agricultural products. And beginning in 1981, it has permitted us also to have a part of the corresponding budgetary burdens be borne not only by the Greek but also by the Community budget. In this way, the support prices for these products were increased in 1979 and 1980 by a total of 42 percent, and the agricultural income during the same period has increased by 57 percent. This means that in constant prices, as a whole the farmers in Greece have increased their income by 6 percent, even though production was down in 1979. And this year, with the subsidies from the Community, prices for agricultural products will be entirely satisfactory."

The Wheat Situation

Next, Rallis assured the wheat growers that the wheat problem will be resolved by means of especially satisfactory prices, because--he stressed--the marketing of these products will be undertaken by the KYDEI [probably misprint for KYDEP: Central Service for the Separation of Domestic Products]. And consequently the growers will enjoy especially satisfactory prices. "Dear friends, I do not believe in that which other parties believe concerning the class struggle. My administration views all Greeks as equal, regardless of whether they are residents of urban or rural regions, and it believes that all Greeks have equal rights. By the way, it is for this reason that, beginning on 1 January 1981, the government gave to State workers--and the private enterprises were forced to follow along--an increase of 12.5 percent, and beginning on 1 July another increase of 7.5 percent. That is, a total increase of 20 percent has been given for 1981. And we did this so as to be able to increase the prices for agricultural products, without the urban population being hurt by this."

12114
CSO: 4908/165

UK-USSR COMMISSION RESUMES TRADE TALKS

Talks in London

LD221145 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 May 81 p 2

[Report by Roland Gribben]

[Text] The prime minister has agreed that restrictions on senior government contacts with Russia should be relaxed after pressure from British businessmen.

Mr Parkinson, trade minister, will next week head the British side at the first meeting for more than 18 months of the British-Soviet Commission. Mr Sushkov, deputy minister for foreign trade, will lead the Russian delegation at the week-long talks in London.

The ministerial meeting is the first since Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, announced more than a year ago that such contacts would be banned as part of Britain's protest against the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

But it is being emphasised in Whitehall that the meeting does not imply a thaw in relations with Russia. Mrs Thatcher has agreed to what is essentially an economic and technical exchange.

Executives from companies including Davy International, Courtaulds, Imperial Chemical Industries, John Brown and Rolls-Royce, will be involved in the talks.

Commission Broadcast Jammed

LD011509 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 May 81 p 30

[Report by David Adamson]

[Text] The Soviet Union jammed a BBC Russian Service interview with its own deputy minister of foreign trade, Mr Sushkov, yesterday despite the fact that he was discussing a significant success in the Soviet diplomatic battle to restore East-West relations to normal.

The minister was in London for the first meeting of the British-Soviet joint commission on science and trade relations since October 1979, shortly before the invasion of Afghanistan.

All that now remains of the sanctions agreed after the Afghanistan invasion are restrictions on cheap credit and on transfers of information and equipment in certain fields of higher technology.

Mr Sushkov and Mr Parkinson, the trade minister, were both interviewed yesterday, the closing day of the three days of talks. It was the first time a Soviet minister had been interviewed since Russia began jamming Western Russian language broadcasts last summer during the Polish strikes.

Both ministers took an optimistic view of the way the talks had gone, but there was no relenting by the Soviet jammers.

BBC monitors reported that they went into action in the usual way as soon as the service began.

CSO: 3120/58

TUP WILL PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Definitively rejecting allegations that his party is divisionist and that he is "a fascist colonel," Turkish Union Party Chairman Ismail Tezer said, "For us, there is no distinction between the people of Turkey and Cyprus. There is one Turkish society entity and Turkish fatherland. People should not differentiate between us and our beloved Cypriot brothers. Our objective is to serve this fatherland and all our fellow countrymen, whether they are from Turkey or from Cyprus, and to do our part for our national cause."

Rumors (Spread by) Fifth-Column Groups

Explaining that there was an ardent desire for partisanship in response to the oppression of the Turkish Cypriot people prior to the peace action of 1974, (and) that his only goal was to protect the right(s) and law(s) of the Cypriot Turkish people, to ensure the rights of all TFSC (Turkish Federated State of Cyprus) citizens oppressed by injustices, and to put an end to exploitation, Turkish Union Party Chairman Ismail Tezer stated last Saturday evening at a dinner meeting with the press which he had arranged at the Anasyali Restaurant in Nicosia that rumors that "the Colonel is a communist...the Colonel is a fascist...the Turkish Union Party is an extension of such-and-such a party in Turkey" were being spread by fifth-column groups that wanted to break up his party, and that, contrary to this negative propaganda, they are growing stronger and stronger.

Why Are We Here?

Asking them to ignore those members of the press who are steering the public towards inaccurate interpretations and various speculations, Chairman Ismail Tezer stated at the dinner meeting with the press--attended by Party General Secretary Baki Topaloglu, new party member Hasan Kozoglu, who recently left the [Populist] Party, and the other leading members of the Turkish Union Party--that his party is working for an order on the side of the people, and that they would progressively grow in strength by uniting with the suppressed, exploited people in all the villages and towns they visited; he also said, "Why are we here, why are we together with you...We love you...we have dedicated ourselves to the same cause as you. People should not differentiate between you and us."

They Are Going To Take Part in the Elections

Turkish Union Party Chairman Ismail Tezer also said, in response to a question, that his party would sponsor candidates for parliament from all regions in the coming general elections.

9800
CSO: 4907/252

BAYKARA HOLDS TALKS WITH TFSC LEADERS

Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 21 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Yesterday at 0930 hours Head of State Rauf R. Denktas received the Turkish Minister of State, Deputy Prime Minister, and Head of the Cyprus Coordination Committee Zeyyat Baykara, who paid him a courtesy call with his accompanying delegation, and they met for a while.

After the talk, Head of State Rauf R. Denktas announced that "Mr Baykara's visit was a courtesy call. Substantive talks with government figures will begin in the afternoon."

After placing a wreath and standing at attention at the statue of Ataturk in Nicosia at 0900 hours, Baykara and his accompanying delegation began their courtesy calls.

Baykara paid a courtesy call on Turkish Federation State of Cyprus (TFSC) parliamentary chairman Oguz R. Korhan at 1000 hours, on Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay at 1030 hours and on the Commander of the Turkish Cypriot Peace Forces, Lieutenant General Dogan Kromors at 1130 hours, after visiting Head of State Rauf R. Denktas.

The Nicosia Ambassador of the Turkish Republic, Inal Batu, accompanied Baykara during these visits.

Baykara also took part in the meeting of the Council of Ministers at 1520 hours.

Following the talk between the TFSC and Turkish delegations, Baykara informed the members of the press that he had received most salubrious information regarding the economic status of the TFSC and the extent of its relations with Turkey and the Third World countries, (and) stated that:

"In light of this information, we have noted that the TFSC is undergoing a tangible social and economic development process.

It is certainly natural that the economic difficulties in which the world finds itself also affect the economy of the TFSC. However, it is (also) natural for the mother-country Turkey to continue every kind of support--

today, as always, and from now on--for solving the problems of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. With the devoted efforts of the TFSC and Turkish Cypriot society, and the support of Turkey, I believe that these problems will be surmounted in short time."

As for Prime Minister Cagatay, in the statement which he made following the meeting between the economic delegations of the Turkish Republic and the TFSC he said that information was presented to the Turkish delegation in today's discussion for coordinating economic measures which would apply to the TFSC with economic and financial relations with Turkey, in order to put the TFSC economy on a healthy footing.

9800
CSO: 4907/252

PROFILE ON SECRETARY GENERAL KKE-INTERIOR PUBLISHED

Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 10 May 81 p 8

[Text] At the moment he was crossing the prison yard, he "felt" more than saw the friends who were waiting for him. Outside the prison of Korydallos, men, women, friends, comrades, reporters were waiting patiently for long hours for their loved ones to come out. Mbambis Drakopoulos went through the last search. He lifted the bundle of his personal belongings and finally the guard opened the door.

He felt his heart beat joyfully as he found himself among tens of hands that embraced him, many who kissed him, and who did not believe their eyes that they were seing him free. Free? Experience had taught Drakopoulos not to grow enthousiastic easily. It was 1973. The "amnesty" of Papadopoulos had been granted to pull the wool over the eyes of foreigners. The secretary of KKE-Interior had no doubt that the surveillance would continue and, at a given moment, they would catch him again. Therefore he managed to disappear that same day. Security did not expect to lose his tracks so quickly.

Anyway, that afternoon when the prison door of Korydallos closed behind him, Mbambis Drakopoulos was thinking perhaps that a phase of his life had closed at the same time. A life that had passed through struggles and had only slightly breathed the air of freedom. Fifteen years in prison, 3 years in exile, 12 years underground do not leave you much of a margin for anything.

Nevertheless, he knew how to make the most of his time; even in the cell or the hospital room he did not stop reading and studying and something more: he never regretted his struggles.

If we entered the house of the secretary of the KKE-Interior, "by the back door" as the general title of this series of "portraits" requires, we would not find anybody. Mbambis and Toula Drakopoulos rarely stay at home! They are happy if some noon they are able to lunch together. Party work and politics keeps both of them busy and they see each other only late at night!

"Ah time! We should make the day last 36 hours in order to b able to breathe!" he says laughing.

And he is not exaggerating in the least. The morning we met, he was once more overloaded with work. So, in order to be able to talk, we locked ourselves in an office to find some peace. In the long and narrow conference room, decorated with the portraits of Marx, Engels Lenin on one side, and the photograph of Mitsos Partsalidis on the other, Mbambis Drakopoulos talks about his life, a life which went through the forge of popular struggle....

Everybody knows him because of the office he holds in his party, from his political positions, from his speeches, etc. The public at large knows almost nothing about his life. And this, because the secretary of the "interior" does not like to speak about himself.

"It is enough for the people to know what you believe and what you do from what you preach," he says.

I spoke with many of his followers and also with youthful members of 'Rigas Feraios' about the communist leader who wants to effect a renewal to the area of his faction. All of them knew much about the Drakopoulos of recent years, and very little or nothing at all, of the Drakopoulos of the "past".

The fellow workers and the cadres, of course, know about his past. But the young? The simple party members?

They know what "Avgi" and the other newspapers write about him. His positions, his disagreements, his articles, his interviews, his statements.

What is the hidden life of Khar. Drakopoulos?

"I was born on Agiou Meletiou Street".... He fixes his look far away and in his calm voice you notice the nostalgia for his childhood years and his old neighborhood.

"In those days that street was beautiful. It had a lot of earth, a lot of stones, a lot of children, a lot of room to play. Since then, I have loved Kypseli. And every time I got out of prison, I would return there. And even now, I live in the same neighborhood. I would not move for anything! My school was on the corner of Patision and Tinou Streets. It was a private school; it was called 'Megareos and Khatziioannou'. K. Karamanlis also went there. I remember him. He was a boarding sudent."

"In other words, Mr. Karamanlis was then a member of the 'Interior'?"

He laughs at the pun and then adds that even Akhilleas Karamanlis went to the same institute.

"Afterwards I went to the 'Hellenic school' [junior high school], at F. Negri, where today the 'Oriental' is located and then to the 8th Gymnasion [high school] at Lyssiatreion. These were some of the beautiful schools built by Georgios Papandreou."

The historian and journalist, Tasos Vournas, who was his friend since childhood--and also a relative, I believe--remembers how much he liked neighborhood soccer!

"I lived on Akharnon and he in Kypseli, but we grew up and played together. We went to the same school, 'Megareos'. I was a little older. I had his brother Giorgo as a classmate. With Mbambi, we were together in philology, side-by-side at the same university desks."

Mr. Drakopoulos continues:

"When I graduated, I enrolled in the Philosophy School. I do not know why I went there. Maybe because I loved Ancient Greek, Latin and history."

"Did your family live here?"

"Yes, my father, Kostas, had left his village when he was very young and went to America and did the usual things immigrants do. He opened up shops, restaurants, and after 1913, he returned to Greece and settled in Kypseli...."

He remembers....

"No, we were three brothers. The oldest, Giorgos--a classmate of Doxiadis--went to the Polytechnic, and early on he became involved with the revolutionary movement. He was suspended from the Polytechnic School and, after the Metaxa dictatorship, he went underground. They caught him in 1938 and sent him to Aigina. He contracted tuberculosis and was transferred to 'Sotiria'; after he was cured, he served his internal exile in the hospital. He died in December, 1942. Then, chronologically, I was next and the youngest was Takis, who died last year."

"When did you become involved in the revolutionary movement?"

"I became interested in the common people during my last year in high school. My two brothers were already part of the organization. But life scattered us; each was confined to another circle; we studied alone and faced our problems separately. At the university, I again joined the Left faction. During the second year I joined the "Workers' Aid" and the OKNE [Federation of Greek Communist Youth]. When the 4th of August, 1936, came...."

When the "4th of August" came, Mr. Drakopoulos went underground. He worked in the workingmen's settlements, in Nea Ionia, Nea Filadelfia as well as in Marousi and Kifisia. They were hard times because....

"There was no collapse of the dictatorship in sight. Then I became a professional cadre. The work in the settlements was interesting because then, for the first time, we came into direct contact with what we called the 'working class'. And it took a lot of courage and ... strong legs!"

Endless walks! They did not board any means of transportation, so as not to become visible to the Security. And our interlocutor, then young, endured

walking from Athens to Drosia in order to deliver some illegal leaflets, to collect a few drachmai, to brief the cadres. And then he returned home.

"Often I would travel to Thiva, to Leivadia and elsewhere. They hunted me and I took refuge in Salonica. Naturally, I was again in the OKNE. Then...."

Then he experienced what may have been the most difficult trial of his life.

"In Salonica they caught me. And for the first time I came to know the great trial, torture. From the torturing and the beatings on the chest, I spat blood. In the autumn of 1938, they sent me to Folegandros as an exile."

They transported him to the island aboard a rotting ship, thrown into its hold in handcuffs. There was a terrible storm all night. In the morning the storm abated and a rock appeared, Folegandros.

The Occupation found the secretary-"Interior" in Folegandros. Two veteran maritime workers, Anastasiadis and Karakitsis showed the detainees how to escape in groups.

The Germans arrived on the island, but they were not very interested in the detainees. They wanted to set up radio stations. The gendarmes did not know any foreign languages, (the detainees who did, gave their version)...

In May, 1941, Drakopoulos is in Athens as secretary of the OKNE. He is arrested again by the Special Security and is turned over to the Italians along with Maria Iordanidou, author of "Loxantra", Nikos Karvounis, and Dimitris Glynos.

The Italians confined them in a camp in Larissa.

"Naturally, in the camp we created our own way of life. Later on, they transferred Maria Iordanidou and me to the concentration camp of Trikala. There we remained until January of 1942. A Red Cross committee came and found that I was sick. I had tuberculosis. I was released along with Iordanidou and a journalist, Kostas Stournas."

He returns once more to Kypseli. His older brother had died. With emotion, he meets his mother. During the terrible hunger in occupied Athens, he broughther a little bread as a gift, the "pagnotte" as the Italians called them. Naturally, he again goes underground as secretary of the OKNE in Piraeus. In 1943, the EPON [National Panhellenic Youth Organization] is founded. Youths of other parties cooperate in this organization. Among the first, journalist Manousos Ploumidis of ELD [Popular Democratic Union] (of Svolos and Tsirimokos). Drakopoulos, Ploumidis, and others founded the EPON in February of 1943, in the house of Dimitratos on Doukissis Plakentias Street, in Ambelokipoi. The vicissitudes never end. He leaves to found the EPON of Makedonia. But his tuberculosis incapacitated him, forcing him to bed. He lived in a house, there in Asvestokhori, where all those suffering with tuberculosis lived. In 1945, he returns to Athens, still sick and transfers from the Youth section to the Party. He works for a while at the

"Rizospasti" with Karagiorgi. In 1949, he is arrested again, tried by a courts martial and sentenced to death. He had two votes cast for him and three against him. This saves him because the execution of the sentence is delayed and then come the peacemaking measures of Plastiras. He is transferred from prison to prison--Amfissa, Aigina, Tripoli. In 1952, his tuberculosis flared up. Luckily, now there are medicines.

In 1960, he is released from prison and works in EDA [United Democratic Left]. At the 8th Congress of the KKE he becomes a member of the Central Committee of the party and, in 1963, the "Bureau of the Interior" is created in the Central Committee of the KKE.

Early during the night of the 20th April he was informed of what had happened. The news is spotty. "The EDA was hit." "They caught Glezo and Kyrko."

At night with his wife he flees. They go underground again and begin their activism--printing presses,proclamations, etc. "In February 1968, the 12th Plenum of the KKE took place in Romania."

"We informed them that we from Greece, who have direct knowkedge of the situation, must also come in order to make decisions. They went ahead by themselves and we denounced them for this."

The break was already a fact in the communist camp.

In October, 1968, the Italian communists help Drakopoulos escape to Rome. He will again return to Athens in the spring of 1971 with a Dutch passport as a Dutch tourist. Security has spotted him, though. Soon he will be arrested along with M. Partsalidis and their trial will follow in January, 1973, when in the Military Court, they will proclaim the positions of their party. From then on, the rest of the story is known.

Our interlocutor warms up to he subject of his conversation. He speaks calmly and fast. Two hours have gone by. I produce a package of cigarettes.

"Does smoking bother you?"

"No! I, naturally, do not smoke. But my wife 'incenses' me regularly."

His wife, Mrs. Toula Drakopoulou, also works in the party and is a cadre of the feminist movement. In the past, she too was a cadre of the EPON. She had married activist G. Tsitilo, who was killed in Crete. From this marriage, she has a girl who some time ago completed her studies in biochemistry.

She met Mabmbi Drakopoulos in exile and in the underground. They were married in 1961.

"Does Mbambi Drakopoulos perhaps have a 'hobby'?" I put the question to him and he becomes impatient.

"This search for details--the hobbies--of the private lives of politicians, which you reporters undertake results in the re-orientation of the people."

"But, they characterize the man, not the politician."

He does not agree.

"We should do away with halos. We must give the people our positions and our policy. And they will judge us. The public is not interested in whether the political leader smokes a pipe or not, what he wears, etc."

This is the view of our interlocutor.

The soccer in Kypseli, the exile, the difficult years, Giorgos and Takis, who are gone, the poems, the company of friends, politics, ideology, dissent...

The cycle of a life, the course of a generation. Of the generation of Mbambi Drakopoulos.

Poetry and Conversation

The historian and veteran colleague Mr. Tasos Vournas tells us about Kh. Drakopoulos:

"Mbambi, had he not devoted himself to politics, he could have become a marvelous linguist. He is a highly cultured man and loves poetry. He knows hundreds of verses by heart and he often recites them among a narrow circle of friends. He eats frugally and he does not drink, but he does like company and conversation. And he is a man who is not dazzled by high positions. You should know that he is considered to be a very good organizer and many times he confesses to us, his childhood friends, that he would like to be a simple organizer in some workingman's settlement.

9731
CSO: 4908/169

UIL REPUBLICANS DISAVOW MISSION TO LIBYA

UIL Delegation Visits Libya

Rome QUOTIDIANO AUSI in Italian 1 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] At the invitation of the Jamahiriyah Federation of Libyan producers, a delegation from the Italian Union of Labor (UIL), headed by its secretary general, Giorgio Benvenuto, traveled to Tripoli for a labor meeting held on 24, 25, and 26 March 1981. The two unions reached agreement on the following points:

1. A delegation of Libyan union members will return the UIL's visit at an unspecified date in May. That visit will be followed by further exchanges of delegations at all levels of union membership.

2. The two labor organizations agree to exchange information, studies, and views on labor matters, and will consult on issues concerning union interests at the international level.

3. The UIL will welcome Libyan apprentices to its own vocational and cultural training centers.

4. The organizations will join in promoting an international meeting and seminar on economic democracy, which will be open to all union members. That meeting will be held in Italy.

5. Both delegations condemn world terrorism and support liberation movements and the right of peoples to self-determination. They further confirm their support for the PLO as the legitimate spokesman for all Palestinians in defense of their rights and in demanding recognition of a Palestinian state. They call for a peaceful solution to the conflict between Iraq and Iran, and condemn any and all attempts at imperialist and colonialist hegemony, wherever they may occur.

6. The Libyan labor movement sends its good wishes and support through the UIL to Italian workers in opposing any and all terrorist movement and against acts of violence perpetrated against Italian workers and the Italian people.

7. Both organizations trust and -- insofar as they legitimately may -- pledge themselves to make sure that relations between the Italian and Libyan people improve, in mutual respect and for the prosperity of Italian workers and of the workers among the Libyan people.

Both labor organizations voiced views to the effect that the meeting was a good one.

UIL's Republican Contingent

Rome QUOTIDIANO AUSI in Italian 4 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Ausi, 2 Apr 1981: -- The three federation secretaries of the UIL, Della Croce, Liverani, and Luciani, with reference to the joint communique issued by the UIL and the Libyan Labor Organization reported recently in the press, in the name of the Republican contingent of the UIL, hereby dissociate themselves from that statement and express their complete and utter dissent from that act which, incidentally, was not previously discussed in the requisite union bodies. Insofar as particularly regards the understandings reached there, according to what can be gleaned from reports in the press, they hereby declare their opposition, on the grounds that this is not the time to enter into agreements or exchanges of the sort implicit in union membership training, since they would involve members of unions so diametrically disparate as the UIL and the Libyan Labor Union; the latter being indelibly stamped as not a free labor union, but a manipulative tool of the Qadhafi regime, as witness its own proclamation (Green Book on Qadhafi and the Libyan Constitution). They are, on the other hand, delighted at the joint denunciation of terrorism, as well as any sort of imperialism and colonialism. It is a pity that, on this particular ground, the Qadhafi regime is somewhat lacking in credibility, being recently returned from its recent "fraternal" intervention in Chad and, since its inception, the staunchest support for international terrorism of every stripe (from the IRA to the ETA, to the extremist wing of the PLO, and reaching even to Qadhafi's "warriors" whose trade is to murder their countrymen in Europe), sometimes passing themselves off as committed to the struggle for self-determination of oppressed peoples. The Republicans in the UIL, as they reaffirm their decision to maintain relations transcending national boundaries with one and all, without discrimination, have no choice but to express their deep regret over this act which clearly strays from the line unanimously adopted by the UIL, an act tantamount to partisan alignment. For these reasons, they will raise the issue at the appropriate point in the deliberations of the congress, and will call upon the delegates to reassert the UIL's traditional positions in the service of peace and of true union internationalism.

6182
CSO: 3104/236

PROBLEM OF LAND FOR MILITARY USE TACKLED

Sardinian Regional Council Debate

Cagliari L'UNIONE SARDA in Italian 1 May 81 p 6

[Text] The organization of a national conference on land for military use in Rome provides Sardinia with an exceptionally rare and valid opportunity to voice loudly longstanding grievances concerning which the central government has always been deaf and inattentive. The conference will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday and the Regional Council assembled opportunely communal and provincial administrators from all over the island to take stock of the situation and to agree on a "platform" of proposals to take to Rome. The regional meeting was held yesterday in the auditorium of CISAPI [expansion unknown], in Mulinu Bocciu. It was attended by the highest regional authorities and by the top-level military officers stationed in Sardinia. There will be 15 representatives called to express the political and operational point of view of our island in the national conference. Eight regional councilmen and seven local administrators will make up the delegation.

There has been an attempt to go deeply into the issues--widely discussed for years--of military presence in Sardinia. "A very careful examination is needed, in order to understand the widespread feeling of impatience that the whole Sardinian community has with regard to this presence," the regional adviser for environment, Mario Melis, maintained in his introductory report. "There are many causes and surely the great disproportion between the weight of military easements burdening the island and the weight imposed on most of the other Italian regions must be included in them. This is the central point of the problem, based on objective, undeniable data. Moreover, the 10 January 1980 resolution, by which the Chamber committed the government to study a "plan for the redistribution of the Armed Forces on national territory", bears witness to this.

It comes under the rights and duties of the regional administration--Melis pointed out--to prepare a policy proposal of its own that will redimension the extent and quality of present military use of land. The other regions have availed themselves extensively of the prerogatives granted by law, obtaining a 60-percent reduction of military easements. On the other hand, with regard to Sardinia, aside from sporadic contacts with the military commands, no request has been formalized and no measure has ever been contested. "Therefore, it is no wonder that the burden of the military presence on our island has been increasing rather than decreasing," Mario Melis emphasized, pointing out, however, that the Council now in office "has concerned itself with preparing a frame of reference as close as possible to the real situation,

requesting from the territorial commands on the island an accurate census of the military facilities."

The president of the Council, Franco Rais, pointed out that an office for that purpose has been established in the region and it has been determined that, while the use of land by the military has decreased nationwide, restrictions are increasing in Sardinia. "Our island does not intend to evade its obligations, but it asks for balance and equitable distribution of military installations nationwide," Rais stated, observing that the concept of "easement" is used broadly, including in it not only territorial limitations but also and especially restrictions imposed on air and sea spaces. The fact that the Council has submitted its resignation (owing to a political crisis) should not be an obstacle or furnish an alibi. The president of the region pointed out that the national conference should serve to make Sardinia's voice and proposals heard.

What kind of proposals? Luigi Cogodi, chairman of the council's committee for civil rights has submitted more than one: a drastic quantitative reduction in restrictions on land, air and sea, redimensioning of the quality of facilities with a highly harmful and dangerous content and placed "only" in Sardinia (missiles at Perdasdefogu, nuclear submarines at La Maddalena, periodic air firing and land target firing exercises on the entire west coast), return of areas no longer used by the military, rejection of paternalistic compensation or indemnities but rather a realistic calculation of damages, application of the 1976 reform law and extension of the investments provided by the Naval Plan to the island.

Other proposals by communist Deputy Francesco Macis: Respect for the reform law in all its aspects (starting with agreement on the exercise periods on the military and civilian level), search for useful understandings to make military activities compatible with social activities, abandonment of areas little used by the military for which they no longer have any reason for restrictions or impositions, elimination of vexatious apects of military presence (like the lack of suitable safety measures, the possibility of serious incidents, lack of supervision by the civil authorities, and so on), classification of Elmas military airport as a civilian airport, incorporation of military industry in Sardinian industrial programs.

Christian Democrat regional councilman Gonario Gianoglio suggested that an accurate list of areas to be redimensioned or reutilized for civilian purposes must be prepared. Still better, a chart (in the broad sense) of the easements and restrictions affecting the island's development, according to a colleague in the group, Giovanni Dettori, (who pointed out that the meeting stemmed from a commitment by all the democratic political forces represented on the Regional Council). Map, list, proposals are going to be taken to the Rome conference from which positive results are expected, although--as socialist regional councilman Francesco Mannoni pointed out bitterly--Sardinia's subordinate status with regard to decisions made on the peninsula has always been demonstrated, even in this kind of dispute.

But is it possible that the Sardinians cannot participate in a small way and independently in government and military decisions? There is a joint committee with an equal number of military members and regional and communal representatives set up for the purpose by Law 898 of 1976, but it has never been put in an actual position for operating, as Gianfranco Macciotta, representing the region within the committee, revealed. Greater powers of supervision are needed, at least with regard to military facilities.

It was learned from Franco Dalmonte, former Air Force officer, radarman released from the military, that three-fourths of the island's air space risk being a "military ghetto incompatibly tied to the civilian air space" and he stressed the urgent need for reversing the situation at the Elmas Field by turning it into a civilian airport with the presence of the military. The province's voice was carried by [provincial] President Alberto Palmas. The voice of Cagliari, by adviser Mario Orru. Speeches were made by mayors and administrators from Teulada (Camba and Sanna), La Maddalena (Deligia), Siniscola (Chighini), Villasor (Mocci) Villagrande (Corrias), Baunei (Zucca), Giba (Porcina), Cabras (Carta), Villaputzu (Casula) and also a representative of the association of industrialists of Sassari (Leoni: Why--he asked--not manufacture in Sardinia certain war armament used here?)

The opinion of the military was presented by Admiral Carpani (commander of the sea command in Sardinia) and by Colonel Interlandi (commanding officer of the 20th Flight at Elmas). General Loi (autonomous military commander in Sardinia) and Air Force colonels Tasca and Gazzetta were also present.

Defense Undersecretary Interview

Rome L'UMANITA in Italian 14 May 81 p 5

[Interview with Undersecretary of Defense Martino Scovacricchi, a native of Friuli]

[Text] Military servitude [easement] is an old expression in which most of the strong feelings, interests, complaints and also resentments of those who for some reason or other have had to deal with the military have flowed with the passing of time and also because of a mental reference to medieval residuals, and it has been the focal point of debates by politicians, sociologists, economists, ecologists, urban developers, administrators in controversies that have extended from the rural village to a nationwide scale. Actually, military servitude means the imposition of prohibitions or restrictions on private property located in the vicinity of certain military facilities.

It is an exclusively territorial phenomenon, but one that takes on considerable social importance, because it involves the freedom of individuals and of the collectivity, affecting their initiative, hindering urban planning, disturbing the ecological balance, restricting industrial expansion, changing in the long run the social behavior of those who are subjected to it.

A census and collection of data were carried out for each administrative region by the military staffs. Obviously, also a census of the inconveniences complained about by the residents and by requests for "compensation." Now, also in connection with the conference on land for military use, a checkup is in progress on the feasibility of proposals concerning both a "rebalancing" of the presence of the military and "compensatory" measures for regions most burdened. Contacts are scheduled with representative of regional or local government, in order to determine every possible point of agreement. The familiar problem of "redistribution" of the forces is also one of the components of the future debate. A difficult

problem, because it is connected with the well-known international situation but which, however, cannot be discussed.

We are publishing on the interesting topic, in its overall aspect, an interview with the undersecretary of Defense, Marino Scovacricchi (from Friuli) who has always characterized his long membership in Italian social democracy with special emphasis on the problems of the use of land for military purposes. The interview, granted to us on the eve of the national conference in which Scovacricchi himself participated, attempts to represent a factor of constant checking on the existing problems and the things that he has promised to do at the various levels with regard both to the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region and to the other regions. Therefore, because of this, he expresses a permanent trend line.

[Question] Friuli-Venezia Giulia is the Italian region in which the problem of the effect of military easements is most noticeable, also as a result of the great extent of the areas subjected to military use. Do you think that the present 19,000 hectares involved can undergo a further reduction, decreasing perhaps to 15,000?

[Answer] Actually, the large military presence in the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region (for the Army, about 55,000 military, equal to 4.4 percent of the civilian population) is causing, consequently, the persistence of numerous structures necessary to the living, training and operations of the units. And, in order to ensure complete functioning of those structures, in addition to guaranteeing safety of the local inhabitants, it is necessary to impose--as provided by law--some restrictions on the free availability of some private property.

It is a question, precisely, of the "military servitudes," a term that includes, improperly at present, strong feelings, interests, resentments for everything pertaining to the military. In fact, as early as 1975, the Defense Authority proceeded to make a considerable revision of all existing easements, releasing a good 18,000 hectares of territory in the region, together with the reorganization of the Army, in which the quality of the units and their mobility were improved, to the detriment of quantity and the need for anchoring to the ground.

As an effect, then, of implentation of the new law on servitudes (No. 898), which became effective early in 1977, another 2,500 hectares of territory were released, also in accordance with the numerous requests as they were forwarded by the civilian members of the Joint Equal-Representation Committee established by that law.

Consequently, there still are 19,000 hectares restricted. That is still much, but I can assure that they were reduced to what is strictly indispensable for ensuring the more critical infrastructures of the minimum degree of functioning and for protecting civilians and military from danger around ammunition depots.

The gradual 5-year revision provided by that law for each area involved will certainly make subsequent relief measures possible, to be decided on from time to time in the Joint Committee. I believe, however, that they cannot exceed 10 percent of the existing easements; in other words, 2,000 hectares altogether, under penalty of the unacceptable loss of effectiveness by any structures that might be released beyond a certain limit.

[Question] The military are blaming--although not openly--the political side (the regions) for not having fully complied with the expectations stemming from Law 898 for settling the various disagreements between military and civilians. Is that true? If so, why has this occurred?

[Answer] The law institutionalized contacts between civilians and military by establishing the joint equal-representation committees, democratic consultation bodies that have no equivalent in any other legislation in the world. Their main tasks are two substantially: examination of problems associated with reconciling territorial development plans of the regions with the programs of military facilities and the resultant restrictions; specification, in each region, of areas suitable for concentration of firing exercises.

Unfortunately, many regions have not fully understood the highly innovative significance of the law. For example, not all appointed, in the time specified, their own representatives for the joint committees (Latium appointed them over 2 years late). Not all have given those representatives specific directives, to such an extent that some conclusions coming from committees have been repudiated later by the pertinent regional councils. Finally, almost all have understood "reconcile" in one direction only. In other words, they have often turned debate into a grievance action without taking into account the objective requirements of the national problem of Defense.

The work performed so far in the 146 meetings held nationwide can be regarded, however, as satisfactory. Review of over 90 percent of the existing easements will, in fact, be completed within the time limit provided by law (11 January 1980). A 1-year extension for completion of review, primarily in the Latium Region in which, as has already been said, meetings started over 2 years late, will have to be granted by a special decree-law in process of approval.

I wish to point out, finally, that no step forward has been taken in the committees for determining exercise zones. In fact, no reply has been made to the proposals put forth by the military, which consist concretely, in every region, of a drastic reduction in the number of firing ranges (by way of example, in Friuli, the Defense Authority is requesting the ability to use 26 firing ranges instead of the present 47 ranges).

[Question] Can you confirm whether or not Monte Bivera is scheduled to be a permanent firing range?

[Answer] In the area in question, the Army needs a firing range that will meet the training requirements of the Julio Alpine Brigade and, in part, of the Cadore Alpine Brigade. It is, however, not entirely indispensable for it to be located in the Monte Bivera area.

Moreover, the Defense Authority has precisely declared that it is ready--in case an alternative area to the Monte Bivera area cannot be found in the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region--to maintain, in the future, the designation "occasional" for the firing range, thus avoiding its becoming state property.

[Question] The need for having an army entails, for a country, the duty of maintaining it in a state of effectiveness, not only for employment of a civilian nature, but

also and especially for employment of a military nature. How is it intended to meet that indispensable requirement?

[Answer] The Army's operational effectiveness--tied, among other things, to the training rate of the units--can be maintained at an acceptable level only by means of full application of Law 898/76. The military representatives on the joint equal-representation committees have, therefore, been working for some time now to make the law become operative within the specified times. Of course, there is an awareness of the difficulties to be overcome. Precisely from this point of view, the Defense Authority has always shown that it is very open and ready to accept solutions that reconcile local interests with training requirements. The administrative regions must also become fully aware of the need, so that the Army can exist and perform the missions assigned to it only if it has the possibility of training adequately for them and of attaining and maintaining a satisfactory degree of operational capability, for overcoming the impediments and obstacles that have slowed down implementation of the law so far. Finally, everyone must be convinced that the interests of the national collectivity must be able to prevail over interests of individuals, whenever there are no alternatives.

[Question] Instead of having a number of areas set aside for training and limited in space, would it not be possible to reserve only one fairly large area and keep it permanently for that purpose? Perhaps by keeping all the necessary structures and equipment on the place in question, moving only the men from time to time?

[Answer] Law 898 specifies, for the near future, centralization of military firing training activities on the regional level. Greater centralization has been made unadvisable by the serious difficulties that would come up in connection with the nature of the units, their deployment, the number of scheduled exercises. Account must be taken of the different environment needed for training alpine units, armored units, artillery, or the logistic and financial burden associated with the afflux of units from all over the nation's territory to one single firing range, or, finally, the number of firing exercises scheduled, in order to agree on the infeasibility of total centralization. Even if account is not taken of the preceding observations, the idea of being able to find--and worse still to declare as state property--an area with characteristics suitable for those macroscopic requirements still seems to be utopian.

There is, at present, an example of a military firing range of a "national" nature. This firing range, located in Sardinia at Cape Teulada, succeeds in absorbing only a modest part of the overall requirements of the Armed Forces, although it is used practically constantly during the entire year.

National Conference Conclusions

Rome L'UMANITA in Italian 14 May 81 p 5

[Text] Among the other speeches made in the national conference on land for military use (Rome, 5-6 May), there were speeches by [Defense] Minister Lagorio, by the chairman of the senatorial defense committee, Lepre, and by the deputy chief of Defense Staff, General Poli, of the Carabinieri.

Among other things, Lagorio said that distribution of the military presence cannot be a mathematical exercise. Therefore, we must say realistically that, regardless of

how hard the best solution is sought, there still will be different ways of handling. This assumption is what makes it necessary for the state to find corrective measures that will assist in determining a balance in behevior toward our people. Hence, the issue of compensations. There are several concrete, sound, just possibilities in this field, not only for the sacrifices in progress, but also for what has been called lost development.

Senator Letre (socialist member of Parliament from Friuli) said that with regard to the proposals for compensations assuming extraordinary assistance for development of those regions suffering most from these restrictions it will be advisable for these compensations to be administrered at the appropriate places but without evading because of this an equitable distribution of easements and an earnest limitation of them, in order to avoid the possibility, as experience shows, that very nebulous compensations will leave matters as they were before, or, rather, as they are now or worse than now. The Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region repeats the historical drama of these easements that restrict it, although they were partly reduced recently not always justified in the quantity and quality of being a border region, on Italy's most open border, moreoever.

General Poli said in his speech that there are three requirements to be met:

[1.] To control with agreements covering several years the use of some occasional firing ranges or, when it proves to be operationally more advisable to expropriate some (in the spirit and letter of article 5 of Law 898), for the purpose of obtaining their more complete utilization and of relieving state-owned firing ranges from the present overload.

[2.] To redistribute firing training activity among the regions even by incurring expensive movements of military units, for the purpose of creating a compensatory factor in the overall load of easements in each region.

[3.] The third requirement is the one connected with firing activities by aircraft of the Air Force, taking into account technical factors (autonomy, climatic and visibility conditions, level terrain) and logistic factors (complexity of the ground-onboard control system and of the target system) associated with the establishment of a new firing range, of the rational geographic distribution of existing ones and of the training load on them. A transfer of the Dandolo firing range from Friuli (note: which Lepre indicated in his speech as undeferrable) is subject to finding a firing range with equal characteristics in northern Italy.

General Poli also said in his speech that training in peacetime is the reason for being of the Armed Forces. Only good training, he added, justifies the financial outlay that the country must support, in order to provide itself with Armed Forces worthy of that name. Only high levels of effectiveness give a concrete value to the military draftee and professional, provide the citizen-soldier with motivations and commit him to performing earnestly the work for which he is called into active military service

The conclusions of the conference in which representatives of other regions concerned with the problem of easements (in particular, in addition to Friuli, Basilicata and Sardinia) also participated involve the government, the Ministry of Defense, Parliament and the Regions in the field of their pertinent jurisdiction.

The government and especially the Ministry of Defense will issue provisions of an administrative nature to supplement the applicable rules of Law 898, for the purpose of eliminating those situations of dissatisfaction of local residents connected with military activities and pertaining to the lack or brevity of prior notice, unnecessary inconveniences, delay in payment of indemnities or compensation for damages. The regions will be responsible for promoting consensus of the local communities and for coordinating necessary action so that, within the territorial limits, it may become possible to concentrate training activites, especially firing exercises, in a few areas, in behalf of the units stationed in the region and, when necessary, units coming from other regions and especially from Friuli.

The Ministry of Defense will attempt, in connection with the results of the conference, to reduce quantitatively and qualitatively the burdens connected with the firing training of land and air units in Sardinia by studying, in agreement with the regional authorities, concrete, suitable ways to contribute to the social, economic and educational development of the local communities. In addition, it should encourage updating of the applicable regulations of Law 898 or it should issue a specific interpretative circular recommending that the military commands seek local agreements for the use of training areas through the stipulation of agreements covering several years that, although safeguarding private property, will guarantee orderly performance of training activities of the Armed Forces, particulary firing exercises.

A national plan on military easements and exchanges will also be prepared by the Ministry of Defense. It will be subdivided into regional plans for the operational, infrastructure and training sectors, for the purpose of providing concrete solutions for the guidelines that came out of the conference, including redeployment of some batallion-level units in southern Italy, especially with regard to civilian protection requirements.

Parliament, in particular, has been invited to provide a concrete solution to the new bill on exchanges prepared by the Ministry of Finance, to promote the preparation of possibilities for more effective participation by Defense in civilian protection planning activities at the regional level, to initiate a finance law for the construction of closed firing ranges of the Dutch type to be planned in a suitable but limited number of years, to study the possibility of specifically financing those regions most burdened militarily, for the purpose of granting the regional councils a direct compensatory support in behalf of those local communities involved in Armed Forces activities and undergoing the most appreciable inconveniences.

10,042
CSO: 3104/277

YENED ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS RECONSIDERED

Athens EXORMISI in Greek 10 May 81 p 1

[Text] The patterning of the YENED [Armed Forces Information Service] after the legal status of the "Voice of America" and other similar groups, which are governed by boards of retired American officers, is now judged by the Minister of national defense, Mr. Averoff, to be a feasible solution to the new protests of the EEC for the continuing operation of the military channel in Greece.

Thus the new structural change being prepared by Mr. Averoff aims, in its first stage, at the transfer of the YENED to the Pension Funds of the three branches of the Armed Forces and to the economic infrastructure of the Auxiliary Fund of Retired Officers.

Already, at the initiative of the minister of national defense, a mixed, multi-member commission of attorneys and retired officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force has been assembled for the purpose of drafting the new format for governing and the economic management of YENED and which, very soon, will appear under the guise of a corporation such as the ERT [Greek Radio and Television], but with the controlling stock held by the Pension Funds of the three services.

One of the first articles of the project in the making, as reported by our same sources, anticipates the constitution of an eight-member governing board with two retired officers each for the Army, Navy and Air Force and two attorneys, who will have exclusive jurisdiction over the operational and managerial sector of the YENED.

This new formula in the governing and management of the YENED completely abrogates the known Law 230, which aimed at the incorporation of the YENED by stages into the ERT, which as is known, had been urged by Mr. Karamanlis himself when he was prime minister.

It also became known that the term of the governing board of the YENED will be for the duration of three years and that a radical reorganization in the working relations of the personnel is foreseen, with, of course, the minister

of national defense as the basic regulator, who, in accordance with the existing law, is also the supervisor of the presidents of the Pension Funds of Retired Officers.

In the meantime, according to the information, serious opposition is expected by the personnel of the military channel which is radically opposed to such a process.

This position was made known to the minister of defense, Mr. Averoff, by the representatives of the three unions of YENED (Employees, Artistic and Technical Personnel, and Electronic Personnel).

Mr. Averoff assured the representatives that during the current month there will be introduced in Parliament a bill providing for the creation of an "Independent and autonomous radio-television network as a corporation" and that the bill will be submitted for consideration by the unions in order to present their views.

Despite all this, Mr. Averoff is going ahead with placing the YENED under a different administration.

In view of the situation which developed, the governing boards of the unions have called for an extraordinary meeting of their coordinating committees next Tuesday in order to define the future position of the personnel.

At the same time, the coordinating committee will be in touch with the party leaders while a regular conference will be sought with the corresponding employee unions of the ERT.

In any event, yesterday it was stated by sources of YENED workers that "The channel personnel is not disposed to accept under any circumstances the absorption of the YENED by the Pension Funds of the three services."

9731
CSO: 4908/166

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

June 22, 1981